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EXAMINER

DAO, THUY CHAN

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2192

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/064,751	Applicant(s) KONDO, GO	
	Examiner Thuy Dao	Art Unit 2192	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2006.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 October 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/3/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on April 3, 2006.
2. Claims 1-14 have been examined.

Response to Amendments

3. The objection to Figures 36-39 is withdrawn in view of Applicant's amendments. The Examiner acknowledges receipt of replacement Figures 36-39.
4. The objection to the specification is withdrawn in view of Applicant's amendments.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. The Office acknowledges receipt of the Information Disclosure Statement filed on March 3, 2006. It has been placed in the application file and the information referred to therein has been considered by the examiner.

Double Patenting

6. For the record, claims 1, 6, and 12 have been rejected on the grounds of non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3, 9, 12, and 21 of US Patent No. 6,745,208. In Remarks, page 9, lines 5-7, Applicant elected to postpone filing a terminal disclaimer until such time an indication of allowable subject matter has been received.

Response to Arguments

7. The Applicant is thanked for thought-out reply. Applicant's arguments filed on April 3, 2006 have been fully considered. However, they are not persuasive.

Applicant asserted that Tamboli does not teach or suggest "*chang[ing] the view displayed on the display device based on the event generated by the event generator*" (Remarks, page 11: 2-3; page 11: 23 – page 12:1; and page 12: 13-14).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with these assertions. As an initial matter, Tamboli is not relied on the limitations *changing the view displayed on the display*

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device based on the event generated by the event generator as set forth in the previous Office Action mailed January 3, 2006 (e.g., page 6: 7-21).

In fact, the limitations *changing the view displayed on the display device* has been taught by APA (e.g., Fig. 37, changing 3 different WYSISYG, tree, and source views, pages 1-2, [0005-0008]) *based on the event generated by the event generator* (e.g., Fig. 39, based on an event generated by an explicit request from a user, page 5, [0031]), also set forth in said previous Office Action (e.g., page 6: 1-6)).

In this Office Action, the Examiner establishes new grounds of rejection: 35 US §101 and §103. Please see the detailed rejection text below.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 101

8. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

9. Claims 11-14 are rejected because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter: *a program for controlling a computer*.

These are merely software per se and data structure per se.

Data structures not claimed as embodied in computer-readable media are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional change in the computer. See, e.g., Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory). Such claimed data structures do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a data structure defines structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory.

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Similarly, computer programs claimed as computer listings per se, i.e., the descriptions or expressions of the programs, are not physical "things." They are neither computer components nor statutory processes, as they are not "acts" being performed. Such claimed computer programs do not define any structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and other claimed elements of a computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized. In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. See Lowry, 32 F.3d at 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d at 1035. Accordingly, it is important to distinguish claims that define descriptive material per se from claims that define statutory inventions.

See Annex IV (a) of Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility (signed October 26, 2005) - OG Cite: 1300 OG 142. Online version can be retrieved at <<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/sol/og/2005/week47/patgupa.htm>>.

Under the principles of compact prosecution, claims 11-14 have been examined as the Examiner anticipates the claims will be amended to obviate these 35 USC § 101 issues. For example, --A program embodied in a storage medium for controlling a computer....--.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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11. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over APA (art of record, admitted prior art of pages 1-6 of applicant's background) in view of Tamboli (art of record, US Patent No. 6,792,431).

Claim 1:

APA discloses an apparatus/program (FIG. 39 and [004-034]) and *an application editing apparatus for using a computer to edit an application having a model and a view separated from each other (e.g., FIG. 39), comprising:*

an editing module for editing a first model in said application (e.g., page 4, [026], "... Examples of such an editor including a model converter function are XML writer available from Wattle Software and Excelon Stylus available from eXcelon. These editors display a source model in a source code view (source view) for editing...");

a model converter for converting the first model edited by said editing module into a second model (also page 4, [026], "Furthermore, a model converter is not only used by itself but also included in an editor for generating a preview model"); and

a view display module for using a view of said second model to display said second model on a display device (page 4, [026], "In response to this operation, a model converter included in the editor converts the entire source model into a new model to update the preview, which is a view of the converted model"; FIG. 39, page 3, [0021]);

*wherein said view display module comprises an **explicit operation** based on an update in said second model if said second model is updated based on an edit of said first model made by said editing module and changes the view displayed on said display device based on **said explicit operation** (emphasis added, page 5, [0031], "... Instead, a user should explicitly request an update of the target to convert the entire source model into the target model-view pair"; FIG. 39, changing views A2, B2, C based on an edit of model A, B, or C).*

As set forth above, APA discloses:

dynamically changing views displayed on the display devices based on an edit of the model (e.g., Fig. 37, Add, Notify, and Insert Event, pages 1-2, [0005-0008]; FIG. 39);

an explicit operation for synchronizing updates between two models (e.g., page 5, [0031]; FIG. 39, synchronizing updates between models A, B, and C);

but not disclose automatically synchronizing updates between two models (i.e., *an event generator for generating an event based on an update in said second model if said second model is updated based on an edit of said first model made by said editing module*).

However, in an analogous art of data integration through a dynamic common model, Tamboli discloses *an event generator for generating an event based on an update in said second model if said second model is updated based on an edit of said first model made by said editing module* (e.g., col.4: 15-26, "In contrast, the dynamic common model itself comprises elements (**event generator**) useful for automatically upgrading the dynamic common model (**automatically upgrading the second model**) to include changes in source repository structures (based on update of a first model). In fact, changes typically are administered in a similar manner as additions of new repositories. "Automatic upgrading" in this sense means that upon activation, a new adapter automatically registers itself and its new repository with a data integration application to which it is coupled for data communications and a spider then automatically enters in a catalog identifying information for all the records in the new repository served by the new adapter" (emphasis added); and

col.13: 58-65, "In typical embodiments, an additional native repository, upon joining a data integration system, receives a new adapter, and the adapter automatically upon activation registers with the data integration application, and the contents of the new repository are then spidered automatically into a catalog, making the contents of the new repository immediately available to users of the invention" (emphasis added)).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of APA (source/target model editing apparatus without automatically updating process) with that of Tamboli (automatically updating process). One would have been motivated to overcome the existing problem of the static models as well as enhance the combined system as suggested by Tamboli

(e.g., col.2: 1-11, "One problem is that the standard data model utilizes a completely static standard structure. That is, there is no method or system within the standard model for giving effect to routine changes in source system data structures. After the structure of a standard model is standardized by an industry standards committee (or a local data management group), the standard model structure is locked in place until changed by the committee"; and col.2: 32 – col.4: 31).

Claim 2:

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. Tamboli further discloses *said view display module further comprises:*

a difference extractor for extracting a difference between said second models before and after an update if said second model is updated based on an edit of said first model made by said editing module (e.g., col.11: 42-48, "In typical embodiments, the extract routines in adapters for repositories with update time stamps are capable of accepting a last-spider time from a calling routine in a spider and extracting only those repository records having time stamps that indicate updates after the last-spider time for the particular repository"); and

said event generator generates said event by using information about said difference extracted by said difference extractor as a parameter (e.g., col.11: 63-65, " In typical embodiments, spiders can accept as parameters the last-update time for a repository and an identification of the repository to be spidered" (emphasis added)).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of APA (updating the whole repository without any parameter and per an explicit operation as set forth in claim 1 above) with that of Tamboli (only transferring the updated data to the target based on a parameter as the last-update time stamp). One would have been motivated to avoid updating the whole repository if not necessary as suggested by Tamboli (e.g., col.11: 48-51, "Extract routines in adapters for repositories without update time stamps typically upon request from a spider's calling routine extract the entire source repository each time the source repository is spidered"; and col.12: 3-12).

Claim 3:

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. APA also discloses *said model converter converts an individual element of said first model into a corresponding element of said second model* (e.g., FIG. 39, Models B - C, and related text page 3, [021]).

Claim 4:

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. APA also discloses *if said second model contains no element corresponding to a converted element of said first model, said model converter adds an element corresponding to said converted element to said second model* (e.g., FIG. 39, Models A – B, and related text page 3, [021]).

Claim 5:

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. APA also discloses *said model converter converts an element edited by said editing module in said first model into a corresponding element in second model and updates said second model with said converted element* (e.g., pages 3-4, [023-025]).

Claim 6:

Claim 6 is an apparatus version, which recites the same limitations as those of the claims 1, 3, and 5, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the references teach all of the limitations of claims 1, 3, and 5, they also teach all of the limitations of claim 6.

Claim 7:

As set forth in claim 1, APA discloses *a data processing method of using a computer to display a model in a given application in a view in another application* (e.g., FIG. 39, displaying model A in a given application A in views B and C in other applications B and C), *comprising the steps of:*

updating a second model so that the update is reflected in said second model if a first model in said given application is updated (e.g., FIG. 39, page 3, [0021]); and

generating an explicit operation based on the update made to said second model and, based on said operation, changing the view displayed on a display device in said another application (e.g., page 5, [0031]).

APA does not explicitly disclose:

reading a second model in said another application from a data storage storing said given application;

generating an event based on the update made to said second model.

However, in an analogous art of data integration through a dynamic common model, Tamboli discloses:

reading a second model in said another application from a data storage storing said given application (e.g., col.11: 1-42, reading a second model and comparing/examining the time stamps; col.12: 18-42; FIG. 5 and col.6: 59 – col.18: 38; and col.23: 7-8);

generating an event based on the update made to said second model (e.g., col.4: 15-26; col.13: 58-65).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tamboli into that of APA. One would have been motivated to overcome the existing problem of the static models as well as enhance the combined system as suggested by Tamboli (e.g., col.2: 1-11; and col.2: 32 – col.4: 31).

Claim 8:

The rejection of base claim 7 is incorporated. Claim 8 is a method version, which recites the same limitations as those of claim 2, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the references teach all of the limitations of claim 2, they also teach all of the limitations of claim 8.

Claim 9:

The rejection of intervening claim 8 is incorporated. APA also discloses said step of updating said second model comprises the step of converting elements of said first model into a corresponding elements of said second model, and said step of changing the view in said another application comprises the step of updating the converted elements of said second models (e.g., FIG. 39 and related text in pages 3-6, [020-034]).

APA does not explicitly discloses *the step of converting an individual element of said first model into a corresponding element of said second model, and the step of extracting a difference in the individual converted element of said second models before and after the update.*

However, Tamboli further discloses the step of converting an individual element of said first model into a corresponding element of said second model, and the step of extracting a difference in the individual converted element of said second models before and after the update (e.g., col.11: 42-48, "In typical embodiments, the extract routines in adapters for repositories with update time stamps are capable of accepting a last-spider time from a calling routine in a spider and extracting only those repository records having time stamps that indicate updates after the last-spider time for the particular repository"); and

FIG. 1, col.13: 36-48, "The transfer manager in a typical embodiment then calls (222) an insert routine in the destination adapter serving the destination repository (134). The destination adapter converts the common format to native format by calling a transformation service. After transformation the destination adapter inserts (125) the transfer data into the destination repository (134), returning to the transfer manager new identifying attributes and proxy data for the newly inserted record in the destination repository (220). If the insertion was successful, so that the destination now contains data it did not contain before the transfer, the transfer manager updates (236) the catalog by calling (237) an insert routine in an adapter for the catalog...").

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of APA (updating the whole repository without any parameter and per an explicit operation as set forth above) with that of

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Tamboli (only converting and transferring the updated data to the target based on a parameter as the last-update time stamp). One would have been motivated to avoid updating the whole repository if not necessary as suggested by Tamboli (e.g., col.11: 48-51).

Claim 10:

The rejection of base claim 7 is incorporated. APA also discloses
an event causing the update made to said first model to be reflected in a view in said given application (e.g., FIG. 36 and page 2, [006], "If a change is made to the model through a certain view in the application, the change is reflected in the other views")

step of converting said event into an event changing the view in said another application by using a conversion rule for converting said first model into said second model by an explicit operation (e.g., FIG. 39 and pages 3-6, [020-034]).

As set forth in claim 1 above, Tamboli discloses *generating an event based on the update made to said second model and, based on said event, changing the view displayed on a display device in said another application* (e.g., col.4: 15-26; col.13: 58-65).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of APA (automatically reflecting updates between model and corresponding views) with that of Tamboli (automatically reflecting updates between models and model/view) by comprising the step of converting an event causing the update made to said first model to be reflected in a view in said given application into an event changing the view in said another application by using a conversion rule for converting said first model into said second model. One would have been motivated to overcome the existing problems in the prior art (e.g., col.2: 1-25) as well as enhance the combined system as suggested by Tamboli (e.g., col.2: 32 – col.4: 31).

Claim 11:

Claim 11 is a program version, which recites the same limitations as those of claims 7 and 8, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the references teach all of the limitations of claims 7 and 8, they also teach all of the limitations of claim 11.

Claims 12-14:

Claims 12-14 are also program versions, which recite the same limitations as those of claims 1-3, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the references teach all of the limitations of claims 1-3, they also teach all of the limitations of claims 12-14.

12. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over APA in view of US Patent No. 6,941,326 to Kadyk et al. (art made of record, hereinafter "Kadyk").

Claim 1:

APA discloses an apparatus/program (FIG. 39 and [004-034]) and *an application editing apparatus for using a computer to edit an application having a model and a view separated from each other (e.g., FIG. 39), comprising:*

an editing module for editing a first model in said application (e.g., page 4, [026], "... Examples of such an editor including a model converter function are XML writer available from Wattle Software and Excelon Stylus available from eXcelon. These editors display a source model in a source code view (source view) for editing...");

a model converter for converting the first model edited by said editing module into a second model (also page 4, [026], "Furthermore, a model converter is not only used by itself but also included in an editor for generating a preview model"); and

a view display module for using a view of said second model to display said second model on a display device (page 4, [026], "In response to this operation, a model converter included in the editor converts the entire source model into a new model to update the preview, which is a view of the converted model"; FIG. 39, page 3, [0021]);

*wherein said view display module comprises an **explicit operation** based on an update in said second model if said second model is updated based on an edit of said first model made by said editing module and changes the view displayed on said display device based on said **explicit operation*** (emphasis added, page 5, [0031], "... Instead, a user should explicitly request an update of the target to convert the entire source model into the target model-view pair"; FIG. 39, changing views A2, B2, C based on an edit of model A, B, or C).

As set forth above, APA discloses:

dynamically changing views displayed on the display devices based on an edit of the model (e.g., Fig. 37, Add, Notify, and Insert Event, pages 1-2, [0005-0008]; FIG. 39);

an explicit operation for synchronizing updates between two models (e.g., page 5, [0031]; FIG. 39, synchronizing updates between models A, B, and C);

but not disclose automatically synchronizing updates between two models (i.e., *an event generator for generating an event based on an update in said second model if said second model is updated based on an edit of said first model made by said editing module*).

However, in an analogous art of data integration through a dynamic common model, Kadyk discloses *an event generator for generating an event based on an update in said second model if said second model is updated based on an edit of said first model made by said editing module* (e.g., col.1: 8-15, update notifications as an event generator; FIG. 2, col.9: 41-19, synchronizing Data 282 (with Model 268 in Client 260) with Data 242 (with Model 218 in Server 210)).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Kadyk into that of APA. One would have been motivated to do so to synchronize data between devices such as PDAs that represent the same data using different data structures as suggested by Kadyk (e.g., col.3: 18-45).

Claim 2:

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. Kadyk further discloses *said view display module further comprises:*

a difference extractor for extracting a difference between said second models before and after an update if said second model is updated based on an edit of said first model made by said editing module (e.g., col.12: 34-41 and 44-49) and

said event generator generates said event by using information about said difference extracted by said difference extractor as a parameter (e.g., col.12: 41-43 and 49-51).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Kadyk into that of APA. One would have been motivated to do so as set forth in claim 1 above.

Claim 3:

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. APA also discloses *said model converter converts an individual element of said first model into a corresponding element of said second model (e.g., FIG. 39, Models B - C, and related text page 3, [021]).*

Claim 4:

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. APA also discloses *if said second model contains no element corresponding to a converted element of said first model, said model converter adds an element corresponding to said converted element to said second model (e.g., FIG. 39, Models A – B, and related text page 3, [021]).*

Claim 5:

The rejection of base claim 1 is incorporated. APA also discloses *said model converter converts an element edited by said editing module in said first model into a corresponding element in second model and updates said second model with said converted element (e.g., pages 3-4, [023-025]).*

Claim 6:

Claim 6 is an apparatus version, which recites the same limitations as those of the claims 1, 3, and 5, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the references teach all of the limitations of claims 1, 3, and 5, they also teach all of the limitations of claim 6.

Claim 7:

As set forth in claim 1, APA discloses *a data processing method of using a computer to display a model in a given application in a view in another application (e.g., FIG. 39, displaying model A in a given application A in views B and C in other applications B and C), comprising the steps of:*

updating a second model so that the update is reflected in said second model if a first model in said given application is updated (e.g., FIG. 39, page 3, [0021]); and

generating an explicit operation based on the update made to said second model and, based on said operation, changing the view displayed on a display device in said another application (e.g., page 5, [0031]).

APA does not explicitly disclose:

reading a second model in said another application from a data storage storing said given application;

generating an event based on the update made to said second model.

However, in an analogous art of Kadyk discloses:

reading a second model in said another application from a data storage storing said given application (e.g., col.12: 34-41 and 44-49; col.4: 35-49);

generating an event based on the update made to said second model (e.g., col.12: 41-43 and 49-51; col.9: 41-49).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Kadyk into that of APA. One would have been motivated to do so to synchronize data between devices such as PDAs that

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represent the same data using different data structures as suggested by Kadyk (e.g., col.3: 18-45).

Claim 8:

The rejection of base claim 7 is incorporated. Claim 8 is a method version, which recites the same limitations as those of claim 2, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the references teach all of the limitations of claim 2, they also teach all of the limitations of claim 8.

Claim 9:

The rejection of intervening claim 8 is incorporated. APA also discloses said step of updating said second model comprises the step of converting elements of said first model into a corresponding elements of said second model, and said step of changing the view in said another application comprises the step of updating the converted elements of said second models (e.g., FIG. 39 and related text in pages 3-6, [020-034]).

APA does not explicitly discloses *the step of converting an individual element of said first model into a corresponding element of said second model, and the step of extracting a difference in the individual converted element of said second models before and after the update.*

However, Dakyk further discloses the step of converting an individual element of said first model into a corresponding element of said second model, and the step of extracting a difference in the individual converted element of said second models before and after the update (e.g., col.6: 19-29; col.10: 3-12).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Kadyk into that of APA. One would have been motivated to do so as set forth in claim 7 above.

Claim 10:

The rejection of base claim 7 is incorporated. APA also discloses

an event causing the update made to said first model to be reflected in a view in said given application (e.g., FIG. 36 and page 2, [006], "If a change is made to the model through a certain view in the application, the change is reflected in the other views")

step of converting said event into an event changing the view in said another application by using a conversion rule for converting said first model into said second model by an explicit operation (e.g., FIG. 39 and pages 3-6, [020-034]).

As set forth in claim 1 above, Dakyk discloses *generating an event based on the update made to said second model and, based on said event, changing the view displayed on a display device in said another application* (e.g., col.4: 15-26; col.13: 58-65).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Kadyk into that of APA. One would have been motivated to do so as set forth above.

Claim 11:

Claim 11 is a program version, which recites the same limitations as those of claims 7 and 8, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the references teach all of the limitations of claims 7 and 8, they also teach all of the limitations of claim 11.

Claims 12-14:

Claims 12-14 are also program versions, which recite the same limitations as those of claims 1-3, wherein all claimed limitations have been addressed and/or set forth above. Therefore, as the references teach all of the limitations of claims 1-3, they also teach all of the limitations of claims 12-14.

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Art Unit: 2192

US Patent No. 6,125,369 discloses a system for continuous object synchronization between objects stored on different computers.

US Patent No. 6,965,928 discloses system and method for remote maintenance of handheld computers.

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to examiner Thuy Dao (Twee), whose telephone is (571) 272 8570. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday from 6:30AM to 3:00PM.

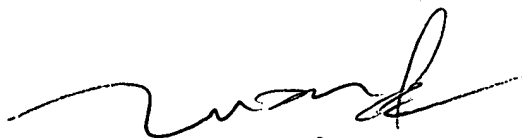
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam, can be reached at (571) 272 3695.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273 8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2100 Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272 2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

T. Dao



TUAN DAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER